

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

25X1

CD NO. 618526

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 22 April 1954

SUBJECT Miscellaneous Information from VEB Transformatorwerk (Trafo), Berlin-Oberschoeneweide

NO. OF PAGES 4

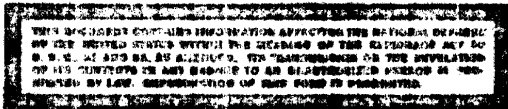
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NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. The following are leading personnel of VEB Transformatoren Werk, (TRAFO) Oberschoeneweide, located in Berlin-Oberschoeneweide, Wilhelminenhof Strasse 83-85:

a. Director: Graskowski (fnu); has been director since early 1953.

b. Technical Director and Deputy to Graskowski: Pfeil (fnu); has held this post since early November 1953

c. Technical Director for Development and Construction: Dr. Walter Blankenburg

d. Chief Electrician: Dr. Oskar Twerdy

e. Chief Engineer for Transformer Construction: Traube (fnu)

f. Chief of the Testing Section: Horst Stewskal

g. Chief of Personnel: Walter Levi.

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- h. Chief of the BGL: Markert (fnu).
- i. Chief of Planning Section: Staudemeyer (fnu).
- j. Commercial Director: Landgraf (fnu); member of the SED.
- k. Chief of the Technical Drafting Section (Projektierungs Ltr). Hertel (fnu)
- l. Chief of Procurement Section: Horst Sindermann
- m. Chief Bookkeeper: Dr. Saft (fnu).
- n. Chief of Shipping Department: Schloss (fnu)

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- 2. Immediately following the close of World War II, Kabinovich (fnu), a Red Army officer, was in charge of the dismantling of the plant. He was stationed on the plant premises and remained there until some time in 1947. The following are Russian acceptance officials who currently come to the plant:

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- a. Bielich (fnu)
- b. Konstantinov (fnu)
- c. Unidentified Russian acceptance engineer
- d. Engineer Andronov (fnu)
- e. **Streltsov** (fnu)
- f. Mittelman (fnu)

All of the Russian acceptance officials travel back and forth by streetcar from Karishorst.

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3. A large part of the production of VEB Transformatoren Werk Oberschoeneweide has always been shipped on reparations accounts. The plant also made large shipments to and installations in the SAG plants **Elektro-** Apparatewerk Treptow, which belongs to SAG Kabel, and Elektrochemisches Kombinat Bitterfeld, formerly under SAG Kaustik; it supplied transformer and power equipment to the communications installations in Mahlsdorf, Schwerin and Burg. It also **supplied** a number of **300-megawatt** transformers to Wismut A.G., Johann-georgenstadt.
4. High voltage transformer equipment handling 300-megawatts has been shipped to the USSR since 1951. As of January 1954 five such 300-MVA (sic) transformers had been shipped. They cost 900,000.00 DEM each. One such 300-megawatt transformer has been installed in a power plant in the vicinity of Moscow, where it is operating together with one 100-megawatt Siemens transformer and one 100-megawatt Brown-Boveri transformer. When the equipment was installed, and whenever there is need for repair or checking of the Trafo transformer, specialists from Oberschoeneweide are sent to Moscow to handle the repairs. Usually two men go. Engineer Lange (fnu) from the Construction Section, an expert on high voltage equipment, and Meister Bauer (fnu) made the trip in 1953. There is also a 100-megawatt transformer, which was shipped to Russia in early 1953, now operating near Kuibyshev. It is believed that the Kuibyshev power station, which is still only in partial operation, is being built up to service the power line to Stalingrad.
5. In addition to the above-mentioned high-power transformers delivered to **Russia**, the plant has also delivered since 1951 five to six units each of 50, 30, 20 and 12-megawatt transformers. They were all delivered to **Mashinimport**. Also delivered to **Mashinimport** was a high-voltage switch with 220 kV operating voltage. At present the switch laboratory of the plant is developing a gas pressure switch for the Russians according to blueprints furnished by them; this switch will go into production as soon as the development is completed. The Development Department has completed the development of a new type 100-megawatt transformer which has a power of about 125-megawatts if East German sheet metal is used and which can attain a power of 160-megawatts. This new transformer differs from the old AEG type 100-megawatt transformer in that it is safer and has a new type cooler and a better oil conduct with electronic control. It was developed on Russian orders. The first model will go for trial to Energiebezirk Ost; after successful trial runs, production for the Russians will be taken up. The development department also completed one model of a "measurement transformer", that is, a combined current and **voltage** transformer for 400-kV in cascade construction. 25X1
6. Russian sheet metal furnished to the plant for the manufacture of transformers on Russian orders was of GOST category AA and had a loss of 1.15 watts per kilogram; that is, it was slightly poorer than sheet metal [redacted], which had a loss of 1.0 watts per kilogram. The norm limit for the transformers produced by the plant is 1.3 watts per kilogram. 25X1
7. In 1954 the enterprise will very probably provide a number of its own technicians to man a new institute planned by the East German government. The new institute is to do research and development in the high power field. As of 11 January 1954, three million DEM had been approved for the new institute, which will be located in the former BEMAG power plant

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close to Trafo. The project for the institute was prepared by Trafo technicians. No official name has as yet been assigned to the institute, which is unofficially referred to as Institute for High Power Research. The high-voltage hall of the institute is complete with a test transformer up to 1.5 million volts and a shock generator up to 2.5 million volts, both built by Trafo. The institute is to become the central laboratory for all problems of importance to the high-power equipment industry. It will also do research on ferromagnetic alloys. Hydrogen annealing equipment has been ordered. The institute is to be completed in 1955 or 1956. For all practical purposes, the Trafo technicians will be in charge of it.

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REPORT

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DATE DISTR. 22 April 1954

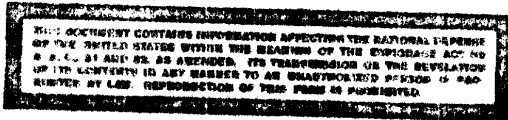
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NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1

COUNTRY

East Germany

SUBJECT

Personnel and
Production at Siemens-PlanitzPLACE
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INFO.

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1. The following Soviet officials were members of the Soviet management of Siemens-Planitz, Berlin-Lichtenberg, during the period 1947 - 1953:

a. Fomenko (fnu)

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b. Petr Romanovich Pankov

c. Ossyadovski (fnu)

d. Timoshenko (fnu)

e. Nikolai Nikolaevich Arkhipov

2. The present German Management of Siemens-Planitz, now a VEB under control of the East German Ministry of Machine Construction, Main Administration for Electrotechnology, consists of the following persons:

a. Plant Director: Henry Henrion

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b. Commercial Director and Deputy Plant Director: Herbert Senoner;

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c. Chief Engineer: Emil Cibis.

d. Sales Director (Verkaufsleiter): Muehl (fnu).

e. Procurement Director (Einkaufsleiter): Lehmann (fnu).

3. The heads of the individual plant departments are as follows:

a. Chief of Production: Pabst (fnu).

b. Chief of the Carbon Rod Plant: Richter (fnu).

c. Chief of the Motor Brush Plant: Voegt (fnu).

d. Chief of Electrode Plant I: Krazzia (fnu).

e. Chief of Electrode Plant II: Hildebrandt (fnu).

f. Chief of the Silicon Carbide (**Silite**) Plant: Anders (fnu).

g. Chief of the Industrial Oven Plant: Weberchen (fnu).

h. Chief of the Ceramic Tile Plant: Liebscher (fnu).

i. Chief Chemist: Dr. Scheffler (fnu)

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j. Chief of Technology: Hald der Arbeit, Rauschenbach (fnu)

k. Chief of the Quality Control Section: Jedrkowiah (fnu)

4. Although under ^{the} direct supervision of Dr. Scheffler, the Chief Chemist of the Siemens-Plania firm, the analytical laboratory facilities of the plant built up after 1949 are divided into the following categories, each section having its own chief:

a. Light-Technical Laboratory (Licht-Technisches Labor): Taltow (fnu).

b. Electrotechnical Laboratory: Feige (fnu).

c. Physical Laboratory: Professor Huth (fnu).

d. Chemical Laboratory: Dr. Gieth; directly responsible to Dr. Scheffler who has a special interest in this laboratory.

e. Research Laboratory: Rungas (fnu); section set up in early Autumn 1943

f. Technological Laboratory: Selka (fnu); this section is independent of the Chief Chemist and directly responsible to the Chief of Technology, although administratively an integral part of the Laboratory Section.

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5. A process for the electrolytic production of the pure copper powder required for the production of electric motor brushes was developed in the Siemens-Plania laboratory by Dr. Johann Dieth, Chief of the Chemical Laboratory. He was awarded the title of Held der Arbeit in October 1950 as a result of this achievement. This project has been ordered by the Plant Director in an effort to circumvent the curtailment of shipments of copper powder from Western countries which had seriously handicapped production at the Siemens-Plania factory. The copper powder now produced at Siemens-Plania and used for production of brushes has a purity of 99.8 percent. Copper brushes now being produced require a mixture of 80 to 95 percent pure copper powder and 15 to 20 percent pure graphite (having a purity of about 99.6 percent). Natural graphite produces a higher quality of brush, but electro-graphite of the same purity can be and is being used at Siemens for this production.
6. No research work was conducted at Siemens-Plania on the production of pure graphite or on the refinement of graphite during the period from 1947 to 1953. An ordinary washing rig for purification of graphite which had been installed at the ~~Siemens~~-Plania plant before World War II was dismantled by the Russians immediately after the war and shipped to the USSR. Since then, however, no similar installation has been installed in the plant. The problem of purification of graphite at the plant was under consideration in about December 1952, but no steps were taken to solve the problem, either in the laboratory or on a production level. There have been no other research or development orders of any type on specific order for the Soviets at the Siemens-Plania laboratories. All records and laboratory papers covering the period prior to 1945, together with the entire technical library, were confiscated by the Russians and shipped to the USSR in about 1945.
7. No engineers of the Siemens-Plania staff were deported to the Soviet Union, as far as is known. 25X1
8. One of the main difficulties currently confronting the production department at the plant is the inability to meet the quality specifications for Siemens products established in 1945 because of the inferior quality of the raw materials now being made available to the plant. This is particularly noticeable in the production of carbon rods for arc lamps and in the production of electrodes, because instead of the high quality anthracite coal formerly imported from the Ruhr, the plant is now obliged to use lower grade coal shipped from the Donetz coal mines of the USSR for its coke. Russian orders for finished goods, however, are based on the specifications published in 1945, and acceptance engineers checking products for shipment to the USSR are hard pressed to insure that such completed products meet Russian specifications. This situation is less prevalent now that Russian orders have fallen off, but the raw material situation is still a great handicap in filling export orders.

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